

THE LATEST NEWS.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

Important developments disclose the fact that the Nebraska bill is a plot of Southern disunion and that the Territories are at the bottom of it. Douglas and the President are but their instruments. Further disclosures will be forthcoming.

Mr. Manly, said to a "Soft" Member that the President expected his (Manly's) friends would support the Nebraska bill. The Member replied that he was willing to go any where for Mr. Manly, but he could not support the Nebraska bill, and he would go to the South to support the Nebraska bill. The Member then said that he would support the Nebraska bill, and he would go to the South to support the Nebraska bill.

SENATE, WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to establish three Indian Territories west of Arkansas. He said the bill had been passed by the House, and he was now bringing it to the Senate. He said the bill was for the purpose of settling the Indian question, and he was sure it would be passed.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill making appropriations for improving the mouths of the Mississippi, and asked that it be considered.

Mr. Stanton objected. He would object to all appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi, and he would object to all appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi.

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Government. There was no power in Congress to make a compact between the North and the South. Mr. Webster was never guilty of the absurdity of styling it a compact. When he spoke of irrepressible law, Mr. Webster was speaking of the law of nature, which had placed natural boundaries on slavery by its regulation of climate and soil, to these productions to which alone slave labor could be profitably applied.

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north of that line. This was the bargain and the whole of the bargain. Beyond this there was no stipulation or agreement whatever. At the most, there was an understanding that the South would not object to the admission of a new State into the Union, and that the North would not object to the admission of a new State into the Union.

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